

Converting Colors

YUV(60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998)

Have a look what the booklet for
YUV(60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998)
contains.

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Color

**YUV(60.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	3E3E34
RGB	62, 62, 52
RGB Percent	24%, 24%, 20%
CMY	0.7569, 0.7569, 0.7961
CMYK	0.00, 0.00, 0.16, 0.76
HSL	60°, 9%, 22%
HSV	60°, 16%, 24%
XYZ	4.3291, 4.7173, 3.9312
YIQ	60.8600, 3.2100, -3.1100

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

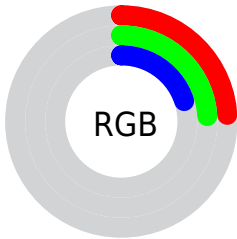
Format	Color
R_{YB}	52, 62, 52
Decimal	4079156
CIE Lab	25.91, -2.10, 6.16
CIE LCh	26, 6.511, 108.824
Yxy	4.7173, 0.3336, 0.3635
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282269236 (0xFF3E3E34)
YUV	60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998
Hunter-Lab	21.7194, -2.4307, 4.4722

Details

The YUV color **60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **53.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998**, and the grayscale version is **61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **108.0450, -4.9522, 1.7145**, and **18.4040, -6.1152, 1.3997** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **60.1760, -6.9888, 1.5996**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **61.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999**.

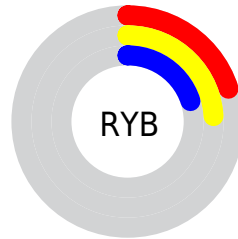
Distribution



Red (24%)

Green (24%)

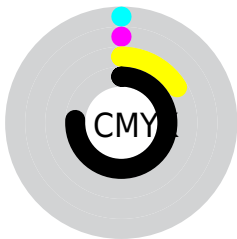
Blue (20%)



Red (20%)

Yellow (24%)

Blue (20%)

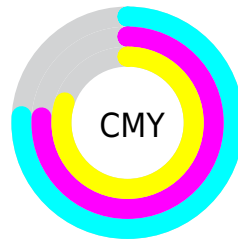


Cyan (0%)

Magenta (0%)

Yellow (16%)

Black (76%)



Cyan (76%)

Magenta (76%)

Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 60.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

■ 60.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

■ 255.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 38.9740, -3.9312,
0.8998

■ 108.0450, -4.9522,
1.7145

■ 18.4040, -6.1152,
1.3997

■ 133.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 159.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 186.6320, -5.2416,
1.1997

■ 214.5180, -5.6784,
1.2997

■ 242.5180, -5.6784,

1.2997

■ 60.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

■ 60.8600, -4.3680,
0.9998

■ 60.1760, -6.9888,
1.5996

■ 61.5440, -1.7472,
0.3999

■ 59.4920, -9.6096,
2.1995

■ 62.2280, 0.8736,
-0.2000

■ 58.6940, -12.6671,
2.8994

■ 63.0260, 3.9312,
-0.8998

■ 58.0100, -15.2879,
3.4992

■ 63.7100, 6.5520,
-1.4997

■ 57.3260, -17.9087,
4.0991

■ 64.3940, 9.1728,
-2.0995

■ 56.6420, -20.5295,
4.6990

■ 65.0780, 11.7935,
-2.6994

■ 55.9580, -23.1503,
5.2988

■ 65.7620, 14.4143,
-3.2993

■ 55.1600, -26.2079,
5.9987

■ 66.5600, 17.4719,
-3.9991

■ 54.9320, -27.0815,
6.1986

■ 67.2440, 20.0927,
-4.5990

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



61.1810, -4.5262, 5.1033



60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998



59.9950, -2.4625, -3.5036

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998



60.3840, 4.2477, -9.1068



62.1580, 0.4151, 6.8774

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998



53.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



62.1190, 2.8993, 3.4036



60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998



60.6340, 5.1104, -5.8180

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998



59.5150, 2.2111, -9.2217



61.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146



62.1860, -2.0637, 8.6069

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998



60.0270, -0.9993, -6.1627



61.8410, 4.5154, -1.6146



62.0870, 1.4361, 6.0627

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998



81.5440, -1.7472, 0.3999



54.9900, -1.4741, 6.1478



40.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



168.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



41.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998



80.1760, -6.9888, 1.5996



59.3650, -3.6309, -2.0741



30.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999



83.2840, -41.0590, 9.3979



196.6920, -96.9692, 22.1951

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



53.1400, 4.3680, -0.9998



67.8240, 6.9888, -1.5996



54.6350, 3.6309, 2.0741



28.3420, 1.3104, -0.2999



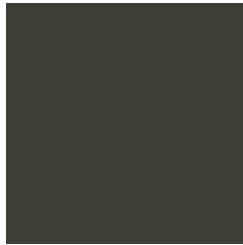
10.7160, 41.0590, -9.3979



25.3080, 96.9692, -22.1951

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

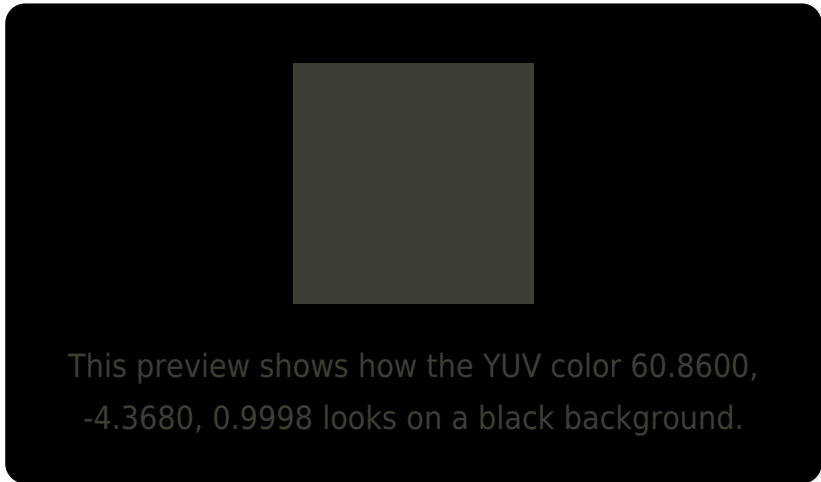
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

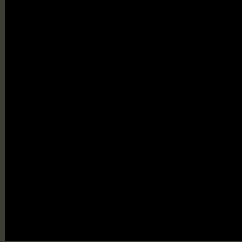
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

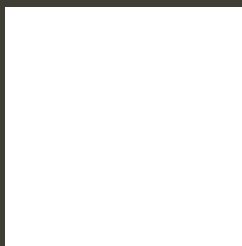
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YUV 60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998.



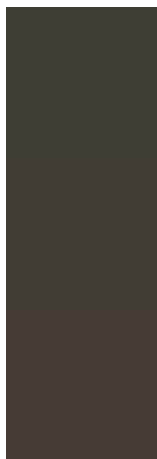
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 60.8600, -4.3680,

0.9998.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998

Protanopia

61.1700, -4.5208, 3.3589

Deuteranopia

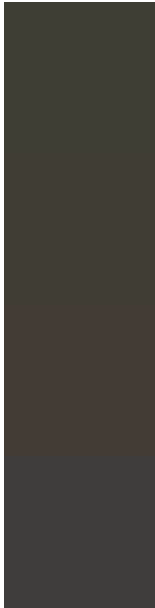
61.6050, -4.2423, 7.3624



Tritanopia

61.7660, 1.5944, 1.9592

Trichromacy



Original Color

60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998

Protanomaly

60.8710, -4.3734, 2.7441

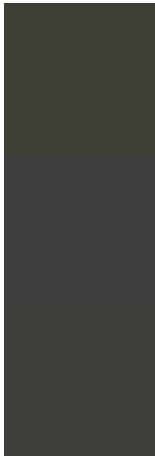
Deuteranomaly

61.2950, -4.0894, 5.0033

Tritanomaly

61.4840, -0.7316, 1.3295

Monochromacy



Original Color

60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998

Achromatopsia

61.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

Achromatomaly

60.6580, -1.3104, 0.2999

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(62, 62, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(62, 62, 52)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 62, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(62, 62, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(62, 62, 52) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(62, 62, 52) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(62, 62, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(62, 62, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 62, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(62, 62, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 60.8600, -4.3680, 0.9998 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(62, 62, 52) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(62, 62,  
52) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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